

JAPANESE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY CENTER REDESIGN

BY: HAILEY IRWIN

ARCH 403 | PRINCIPLES OF SPATIAL DESIGN II
INSTRUCTOR | TAKAKO TAJIMA

ABOUT ME

My name is Hailey Irwin. I am a GeoDesign major at the University of Southern California. I am also pursuing minors in Real Estate Development and Communication Technology Practices and Platforms. Having grown up in Washington, DC, I am inspired to apply my skills to problems of national concern, including national security, disaster management, and climate change. I have assembled this portfolio to showcase my work and growing skillset to potential employers as I seek out relevant positions. The work displayed in this portfolio is a compilation of the projects related to our Japanese American Cultural and Community Center (JACCC) redesign.

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PRECEDENT ANALYSIS BRYANT PARK

Location: New York, New York

Rebuilt Date: April 22, 1992

Designer: Hanna/Olin (The Cultural Landscape Foundation), Lynden Miller, and Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates

Client: Bryant Park Restoration Corporation

Background Information: Bryant Park opened in 1686 when it was designated as public property by New York Colonial Governor. In 1822, after the Revolutionary War, the land became a potter's field (graveyard). In the 1840s, the land was chosen to for the Croton Reservoir (now the location of the New York Public Library). Croton Reservoir was a large four-acre lake surrounded by granite walls. However, the area still served as a public space with the tops of the walls being used as public promenades. Connected to the Reservoir, the Crystal Palace and Latting Observatory opened in the 1850s as an exhibition hall. (It was destroyed by fire a few years later in in 1856.). During the Civil War, the Reservoir and Reservoir square were used as an encampment for Union soldiers, among other things. Renamed in 1884 as a memorial to William Cullen Bryant, the area was designated as the site for the New York Public Library, designed by John Merven Carrre and Thomas Hastings. In 1934, the park next to the library was redesigned by Lusby Simpson, Aymar Embury II, and Gilmore D. Clarke, featuring a central lawn.

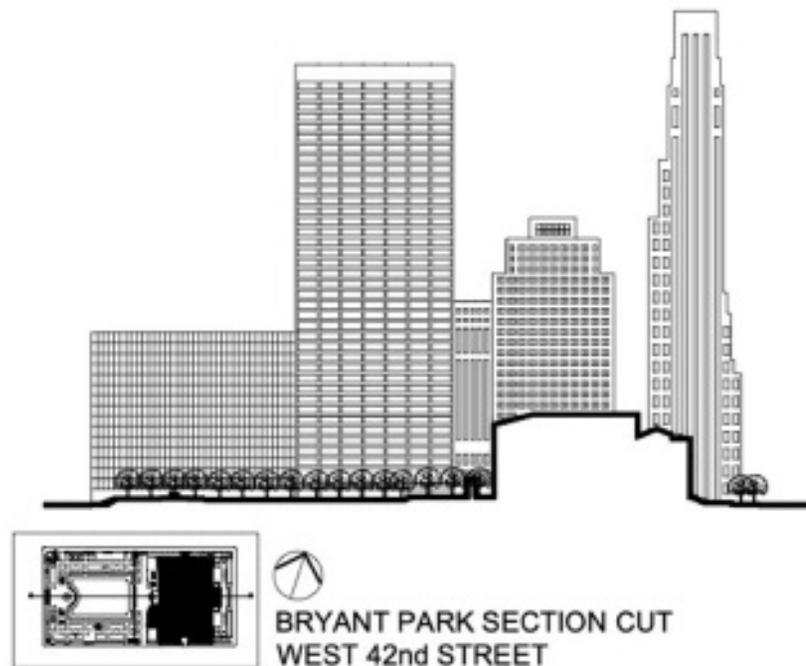
Project Description: Colonial Governor. In 1822, after the Revolutionary War, the land became a potter's field (graveyard). In the 1840s, the land was chosen to for the Croton Reservoir (now the location of the New York Public Library). Croton Reservoir was a large four-acre lake surrounded by granite walls. However, the area still served as a public space with the tops of the walls being used as public promenades. Connected to the Reservoir, the Crystal Palace and Latting Observatory opened in the 1850s as an exhibition hall. (It was destroyed by fire a few years later in in 1856.). During the Civil War, the Reservoir and Reservoir square were used as an encampment for Union soldiers, among other things. Re-named in 1884 as a memorial to William Cullen Bryant, the area was designated as the site for the New York Public Library, designed by John Merven Carrre and Thomas Hastings. In 1934, the park next to the library was redesigned by Lusby Simpson, Aymar Embury II, and Gilmore D. Clarke, featuring a central lawn.

Project Adaptability: Bryant Park serves as a model that can be applied to the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center Plaza by its emphasis on promoting community use of the space. Through movable furniture, designated areas for programing, and increased visibility from the street, Bryant Park was transformed from an abandoned park to a crowded downtown space. The garden design allowed the park to become an oasis that attracts people to the area. Shade, useable green space, and comfortable seating options helped a community environment. Finally, the main design feature we should take away from Bryant Park is how it is organized. The park has eating and restaurants areas, places to play chess, reading corners, and other spots to engage in daily activities. As a result, there are always things happening at the park, whether formally scheduled and by happenstance. This motivates people to visit the park over and over again and spend time there when they do.

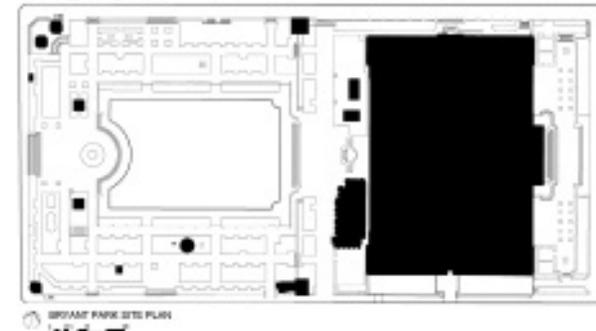
PRECEDENT ANALYSIS BRYANT PARK

Design Concepts and Objectives: The relationship between urban context, program use, and classical landscape informed how the park was redesigned. Before a design was chosen, the New York Library partnered with Urban Land Institute to perform case studies to explore how a new design could attract people back to the park. Thus, when the design phase began, there were three main defining characteristics that shaped the selection process: (1) a commitment to making it a public space; (2) the incorporation of world-class amenities; and (3) making the park a calming oasis in midtown Manhattan. With these criteria in mind, the winning designer proposed a design that would lower the park to street level, remove obstructing hedges and fences, and add new entrances with the goal of improving safety and visibility. As BPC notes, “virtually every decision is predicated on whether it will attract visitors or increase linger time.” Through regular programming, security, and maintenance all contribute to making the park a place worth visiting and re-visiting. While the renovation of the park actually made only a few structural changes, those changes triggered a social change in how the park was perceived and used.

URBAN CONTEXT



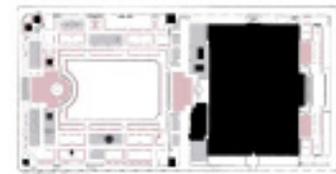
SITE PLAN



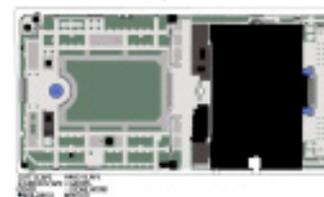
CANOPY



PROGRAM



MATERIALS

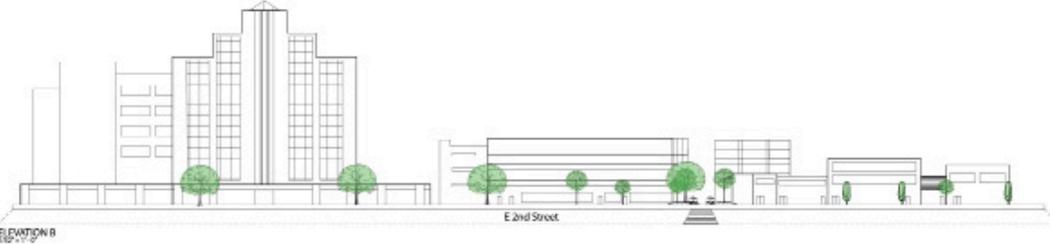


CIRCULATION



JAPANESE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY CENTER REDESIGN

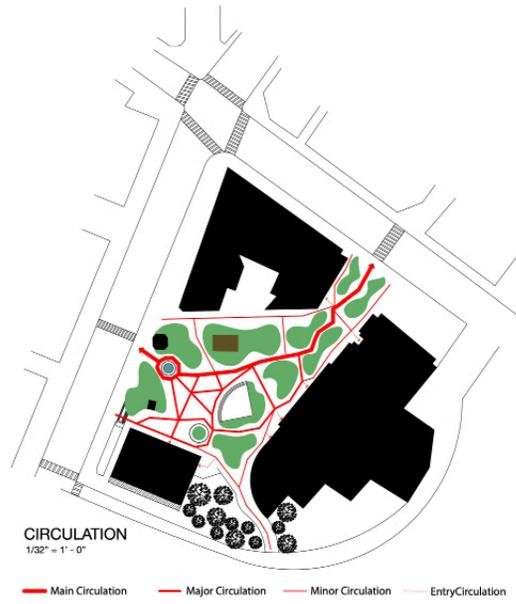
The goal of the project was to apply the concepts and formal strategies of the precedent projects into new designs for Japanese American Cultural and Community Center.



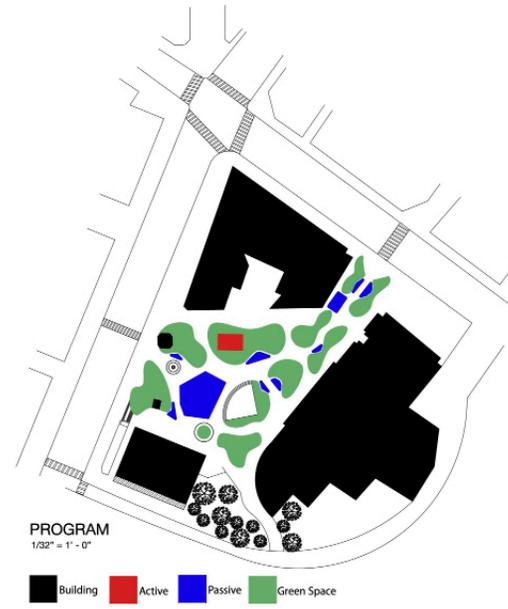
SITE PLAN



CIRCULATION



PROGRAM



VEGETATION

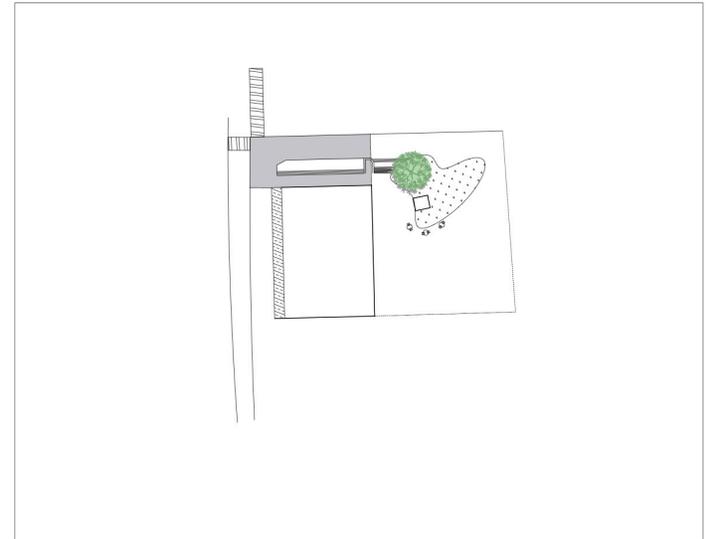


MATERIALS

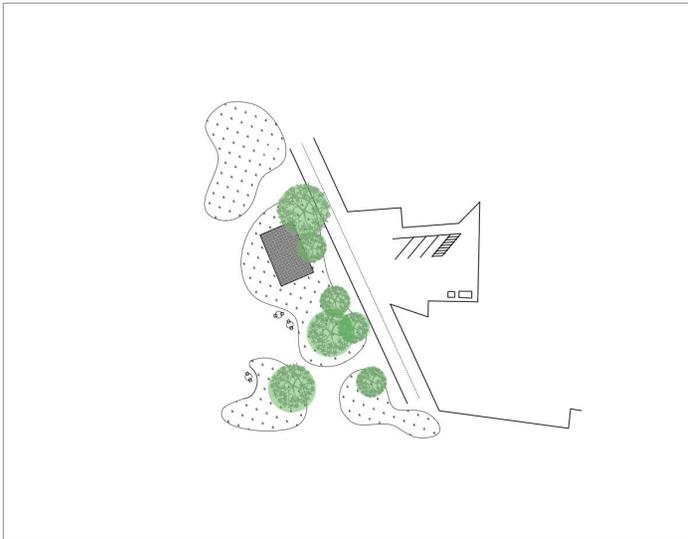




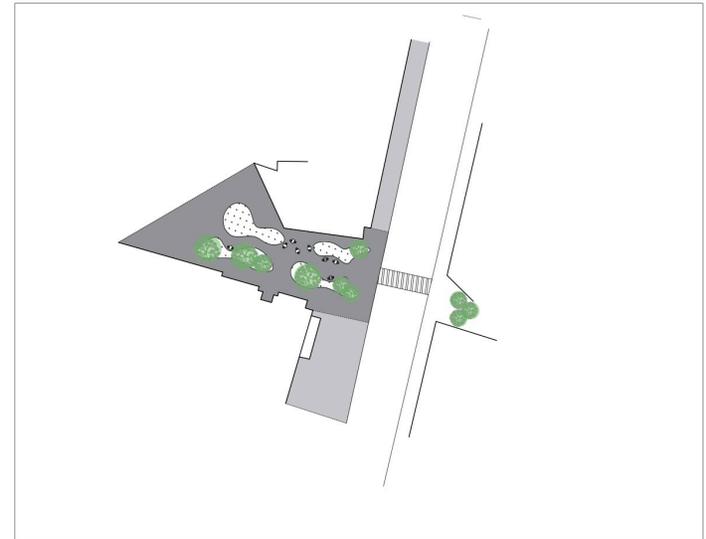
ENLARGED PLAN A
1/8" = 1'-0"



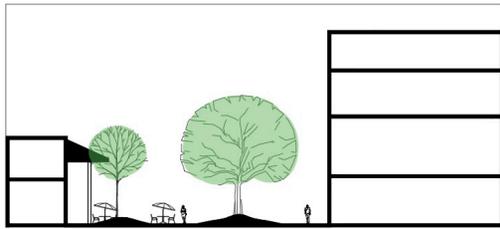
ENLARGED PLAN B
1/8" = 1'-0"



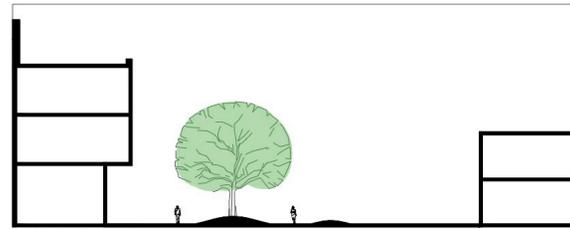
ENLARGED PLAN C
1/8" = 1'-0"



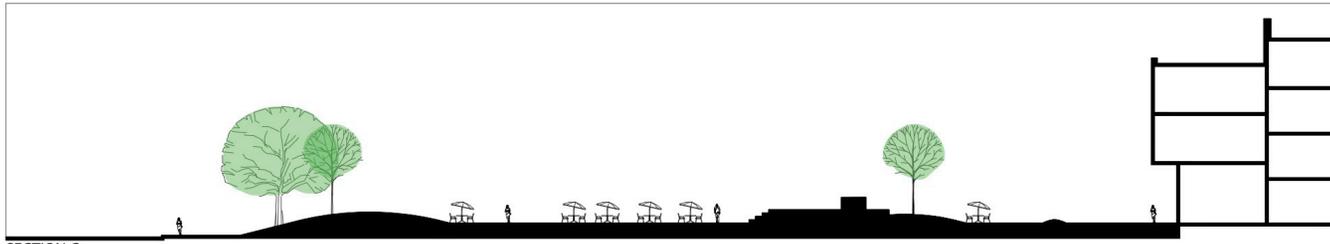
ENLARGED PLAN D
1/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION A
1/16" = 1'-0"



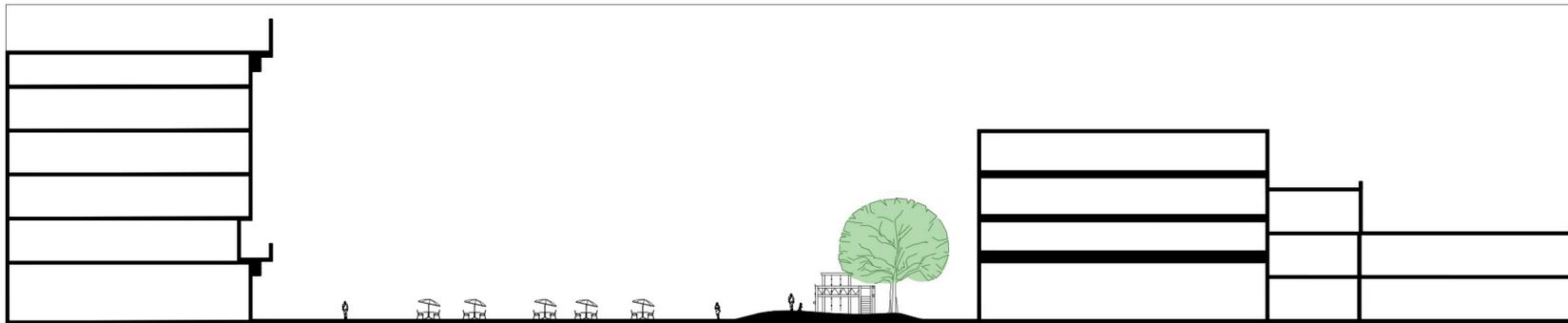
SECTION B
1/16" = 1'-0"



SECTION C
1/16" = 1'-0"



SECTION D
1/16" = 1'-0"



SECTION E
1/16" = 1'-0"

Japanese American Cultural
and Community Center

Plaza

Picnic Lawn and
Playground

Alley

202 San Pedro St

316 E 2nd St

314 E 2nd St